

PEVERJANJE ZNANJA 4.letnik
Headway Intermediate Units 7, 8 and 9

1. Put the verb in brackets into PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE or PAST SIMPLE

Present Perfect simple primer:

I've lived in Texas for six years (I still live there.)

Torej se present perfect simple uporablja za tista dejanja ki so se dogajala in še trajajo (se še niso končala).

	Trdilna obl.	Nikalna obl.	Vprašalna obl.
I, you, we, they	I have lived	I have not lived	Have I lived?
He, she, it	He has lived	He has not lived	Has he lived?

I , you, we, they + have + glagol v 3. obliki

He, she, it + has + glagol v 3. obliki

Past Simple primer:

I lived in Texas for six years (now I live somewhere else).

Past simple se uporablja za tista dejanja ki so se dogajala in so se končala (se več ne dogajajo).

	Trdilna obl.	Nikalna obl.	Vprašalna obl.
I, you, we, they, he, she, it	I went to a shop	I didn't go to a shop	Did I go to a shop?

I, you, we, they, he, she, it + glagol v 2. obliki (pri trdilnem stavku)

I, you, we, they, he, she, it + glagol v 1. obliki (pri nikalnem in vprašalnem stavku)

2. Put the verb in brackets into PRESENT PERFECT ACTIVE or PASSIVE.

Primer za active:

Rita has written a letter.

I, you, we, they + have + glagol v 3. obliki
He, she, it + has + glagol v 3. obliki

Primer za passive:

A letter has been written by Rita.

I, you, we, they + have + been + glagol v 3. obliki
He, she, it + has + been + glagol v 3. obliki

3. Replace the underlined words with a PHRASAL VERB in the correct form.

To get on well with somebody = to have a good relationship with somebody

To take up (a hobby) = start doing (a hobby)

To be cut off from (the family) = to be separated from (the family)

To come across (something) = to find by chance

To carry on = to continue

To give up something = to stop doing something

To end up (somewhere) = to find finally yourself (somewhere)

To take off = to leave the ground and fly

To hand down (something) = to pass down (something)

To look after (somebody) = to take care of somebody

To put up with (something) = to tolerate (something)

To run out of something = not to have enough of it

To look forward to = to expect with pleasure

To look out = to be careful

To pick up something = to learn something

To look up something = to search for it

4. Translate.

Rad bi pustil sporočilo I would like to leave a message.

Ali lahko dobim interno 223 Can I get the extension 223 ?

Žal je ni v pisarni..... I'm afraid she's not in her office.

Še drugi primeri:

Could I speak to Alison Scott, please?

The line is busy. .. Linija je zasedena

Do you want to hold the line ? Hočete počakati?

It's bad line. I can hardly hear you. Can you speak a bit louder? Linija je slaba. Komaj te slišim. Lahko govoriš malo glasneje?

To rehearse = voditi

Rehearsal = gledališče

Descendant = potomec

To erect = postaviti

Steel frame = jekleno ogrodje

Construction worker = gradbeni delavec

Iron girder = železni nosilec

Forecaster= napovedovalec vremena

Currently = trenutno

Windfall = nenaden dobiček

Jigsaw = sestavljanica

Fortune = bogastvo

Bankomat = cash point

Loterija = lottery

Odvetnik = lawyer

Hounding = zasledovanje

To withdraw money from the bank = dvigniti denar iz banke

5. STRONG and BASE adjectives

BASE a.	STRONGa.
Tired	Exhausted
Frightened	Terrified
Good	Great, wonderful, fantastic, super
Tasty	Delicious
Bad	Horrible, awful, terrible, disgusting
Pretty, attractive	Beautiful, gorgeous
Hungry	Starving
Angry	Furious
Dirty	Filthy
Surprised	Astonished, amazed

Happy	Thrilled, delighted
Funny	hilarious

6. Write the suggestions for the following situations.

a) You and your sister haven't got enough money to buy your mother a birthday present.
Let's borrow some money from our father.

b) Your brother has had an argument with his best friend.
If I was/ were him, I would apologize.

c) You need to finish a report but your computer has broken down.
You ought.. (tote ne razumem)

d) You and your classmates have got exams in a two weeks' time.
We'd better start learning.

e) You and your friends went to an expensive restaurant but the food was awful.
We should talk to the chef.

f) Your friend has missed the last bus home.
Why don't you sleep in my house?

g) You and your friends wanted to go for a walk, but it has just started to rain.
Shall we take our umbrellas?

7. Write sentences with zero or first conditional

Zero conditional

Izraža situacijo, ki je vedno drži oz. je pravilna

Primer:

If / you / mix red and yellow/ you / get orange.

If you mix red and yellow you get orange. (samo prepíšeš).

First conditional

If + Present Simple + will

Present Simple : oseba (pri he, she, it = dodana knčnica s/es) +glagol v 1. obliki

Trdilna oblika : If I find your wallet, I'll let you know.

Nikalna oblika: You **won't** pass the test if you don't study.

Vprašalna oblika : What will you do if you **don't** find a job?

What will she do if she **doesn't** find a job?

(I, you, we, they = don't ; he, she, it = doesn't)

8. Put the verbs..

zero pa first sta že pri 7 nalogi

Second conditional

If + Past Simple + would (zraven je glagol v 1. obliki)

Past simple = oseba + glagol v 2. obliki

I would = I'd

Trdilna oblika: If I won some money, I'd go around the world.

Nikalna oblika: I'd give up my job if I didn't like it.

Vprašalna oblika : What would you do if you saw someone shoplifting?

9. second c. je že pri prejšnji nalogi

10. in 11. naloga

Modal verbs MUST, MAY and MIGHT/COULD express a positive possibility (izražajo pozitivno možnost)

Modal ver CAN'T express a negative possibility (izraža negativno možnost)

1. Lahko so uporabljeni z PRESENT SIMPLE INFINITIVE (glagol brez konca ?)

npr. The lights are on . → They **must** be at home. (certainty – gotovost)

npr. Take your umbrella. → It **might/could** rain later. (possibility – verjetnost)

npr. Sue **can't** have a ten-year-old daughter. She's only 24! (zanikana verjetnost)

2. Ti modalni glagoli se lahko uporabljajo tudi pri CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE. Tako izrazimo dejanje, ki se ravnokar dogaja. (be + ing končnica)

npr. You **must be joking**. He **can't be working** hard. He has very bad results.

3. Ti modalni glagoli se lahko uporabljajo tudi pri PASSIVE INFINITIVE (be + končnica ed/ glagol v 3. obliki

npr. This questionnaire must **be answered**.

Npr. You're joking! This can't **be done**!